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ADERS OF CHOIRS,  
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HOIRES INTERESTED IN MUSIC.  
Subscribers keep constantly on hand a full  
Secular, and Juvenile, all of which they  
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terms as they can be procured in this city or  
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assortment of sheet music, and all the popu-

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A. C. GOODMAN & CO.,

NG relinquished the general Book and

Stationery business would recommend their

or Mr. C. M. Welles to their former cus-

tomers and to the public as worthy of their patron-

C. Goodman will continue the book pub-

lishing business under the name and firm of A. C.

& Co., and for the present may be

seen at the old stand No. 192 Main street.

In consequence of this arrangement all outstanding

business with them, and with the late firm of Goodman should be closed immediately.

THE subscriber having purchased

the general Book and Stationery business

old stand No. 192 Main street.

C. M. WELLES.

W.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

RPORTED in 1819, for the purpose of

protecting against loss and damage by fire only,

at \$250,000, secured and vested in the best

manner—offer to take risks on terms as

to another offices. The business of the

company is principally confined to risks in the

and therefore so detached that its capital

is spread in several losses by sweeping fires.

The company is kept in their new

next west of the Exchange Coffee

State street, where constant attendance is

or the accommodation of the public.

Directors of the company are

as K. Brace,

M. Tudor,

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THOMAS K. BRACE, President.

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The Etna Company has agents in most of

the States, with whom insurance can

be had, April, 1850.

149

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SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

Subscriber will supply school books, outline

etc., to Merchants, Teachers, and School

committees, at very low prices.

WM. JAS. HAMMERSLY,

190 Main st.

REV. BAPTIST W. NOEL,

CHRISTIAN BAPTISM.

that believeth and is baptised, shall be saved."

16MO. CLOTH—50 CENTS.

Extracts from Preface.

MY ministry in the Establishment, an

finite fear of the conclusions at which I

arrived led me to avoid the study of the

Baptism, but I felt obliged to examine hon-

estly the subject in my way, and the evidence thus

convinced me that repentance and faith

precede Baptism. Aware how many are

so to attribute any opinion which contradicts

an, to such a partial, one-sided investiga-

tions themselves, I determined to

own judgment, entirely by the study of

pictures, and of such authors, as advocate

of infants. To that determination I

held, and not having read a single Bap-

tist tract, I publish the following work as

pendent testimony to the exclusive right

to Christian Baptism.

GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN,

59 Washington street, Boston.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.

L FASHION, 1850

BIDWELL, DANIELS &

Co, 202 Main street, will

now issue the Fall style

Hats. They cannot be sur-

passed in point of style,

material and finish.

10w

ALL FASHIONS 1850.

STRONG & WOODRUFF have in the

Fall Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats ready

for inspection and sale at

204 MAIN STREET

29f

Watches and Jewelry.

THE subscriber keeps constantly for

sale an extensive and well-selected stock

comprising all the different escape-

Escapes, and time pieces, some of

were made expressly for my retail trade,

we warrant first rate time keepers—

every of all the fashionable patterns, con-

part, of gold chains, finger rings, ear

rings, pins, bracelets, &c.

Ware, consisting of tea sets, silver

forks, ladies' cups, butter and fruit knives

which are warranted pure as coin.

special attention of the subscriber in giv-

ing repairing of all kinds of watches and

THOMAS STEELE,

# CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

NORMAND BURR, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"WHAT THOU SERST, WRITE, AND SEND UNTO THE CHURCHES."

TERMS—\$2 PER ANNUM PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XXIX.

THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY  
Is published every Friday Morning, at the Office  
corner Main and Asylum Streets.

TERMS.

Subscribers in the city furnished by the carrier  
at Two Dollars per annum.

Papers sent by mail at Two Dollars in advance,

with a discount of twelve and a half per cent., to

agents becoming responsible for six or more copies.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates of

advertising in this city.

Communication in order to insure an early in-

sertion, should reach us as early as Tuesday evening.

Address NORMAND BURR, post paid.

ROBERT NOURSE,  
GENERAL AGENT.

From the Courant.  
Hartford Arts' Union.

The destinies of Colonel Knowlton and Na-  
than Hale were then alluded to; the attack  
on Danbury and the death of General Wooster described; and interesting anecdotes of  
the clergy introduced to show the unanimity  
of feeling then prevalent. No one character  
was so ably delineated, however, as that of  
Jonathan Trumbull, the Governor of the State  
during the whole revolutionary contest. The  
history of the efforts of Connecticut, during  
the course of the war, was well told, and the  
remainder of the war, must be passed over.

She had more troops in the field than

Virginia; and suffered and endured much for

the common cause.

Near the close of his lecture, the gentleman  
described the character and talents of the four  
Connecticut poets of the Revolution, Barlow,  
Dwight, Humphreys and Trumbull. He showed  
how every class was equally engaged in  
the great contest, and effective in their service.

He closed with a powerful appeal to  
the sons of Connecticut everywhere, that was  
worthy of such a mother, to admire her character,  
never to coincide in the ridicule that  
may be attempted to be attached to her name,  
but always to exclaim as Webster did of  
Massachusetts, "there is Connecticut; there  
she stands before the world; her deeds are  
her best eulogium."

The style of the orator was clear and forcible;  
rising, when the occasion demanded, into  
eloquent and elegant expressions. The middle  
register of his voice is distinct and effective;  
the lower fails in depth of tone, which rendered some of his cadences inaudible at a  
distance. He makes the same mistake that  
all our public speakers do, whether lay or  
clerical, that of assuming an oratorical tone  
when they speak in public, different from that of animated conversation.

Professor Mitchell very curiously exemplified this  
remark. The inflexions of voice necessary  
to convey emotion are now allowed to, but the immediate assumption of an oratorical tone,  
as soon as the public is addressed which tone was  
carried through by Prof. Mitchell in  
his documentary reading. The fault is a minor one, however, and one common to every  
Southern and Western orator. Some of the  
lecturer's most eloquent passages would have  
been more effective, if there had been less rapidity of utterance. The lecture was an  
exceedingly interesting one, replete with patriotic  
sentiment, sublime ideas, and soul stirring

## Past Mercies.

Our mercies past, when present cares annoy,  
should gild our hopes of future peace and joy.

What makes you think that God will  
never forsake them that trust in him? was asked  
of an aged Christian. "Because he has promised," was the reply. "And what  
makes you think he will keep his word?"—  
"Because he never yet broke it." Here is encouragement  
for us all! Here is enough to sustain us  
through the trials of life.

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invented. At the distance we were placed we  
could not see this model; but the gentleman  
described it as one well fitted to stand

# CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY  
HARTFORD, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1851.

## Romish Influence in the U. States.

We believe it to be a fact that might be demonstrated to the full satisfaction of the public, that Romish priests are at this moment swaying a greater influence over the President and his cabinet, and the Congress of the United States, than any other single religious denomination, or indeed of all the religious sects combined. Circumstances trifling in themselves, perhaps, are coming to light, which go far to confirm the truth of this opinion. A few weeks since, we published a paragraph from an exchange paper, stating that a certain Romish bishop in one of the Southern States had petitioned Congress for the refunding of dues paid by him on a church bell which had been presented by Papists in Europe to one of the churches in his diocese. The money was promptly refunded by the *persons that be* at Washington. Had this same petition come from an obscure Protestant church in some part of New England, in all probability it would never have got beyond the reach of the committee to whom it was referred; if it had even received attention enough from the assembled wisdom of the nation to insure its reference. But when a Romish bishop—a man who has not, and never can have any sympathy with our government—signs his name to it, the matter is attended to at once, and the money paid over without any unnecessary delay.

Another case has very recently come to light, which shows the influence which Romanism is wielding over our government. The very Reverend John Hughes, Archbishop of New York, Hartford, &c.—the man that preached a sermon not long since on the “Decline of Protestantism”—is now in Europe, and has delivered a sermon in London on the success of Romanism in the United States. A report of this sermon has been printed in the Freeman’s Journal, a brief extract from which will show the important light in which Bishop Hughes views himself, and the not much less important light in which he is viewed by the government. He is speaking of himself, and boasting to an English audience, of his influence in our own republic!—

“On one occasion, this same Bishop, at the time of the war with Mexico, was invited to the Cabinet Council of the Ministers of the State, to give his advice upon the subject of concluding the war; and had it not speedily terminated, it was to have been sent on a deputation to Mexico, thinking that in his sacred character, he might have influence with the people of Mexico, being of his own religion, and thereby prevent the further effusion of blood.”

So it seems from bishop Hughes’ statement, that a Cabinet Council of Ministers of the only pure democratic government on earth, stooped to the pitiable descent of advising with an Irish priest in regard to the best method of terminating a war with a neighboring State, and that they were on the eve of sending him on a special mission to that State, for the purpose of using his ghostly influence in bringing about a peace; and that the speedy termination of the war was only effected—it was very important Mr. bishop Hughes might have felt, had he actually been sent on this mission—to say nothing of his nine thousand dollars outfit and as much more for a year’s services, it is impossible to tell; but it may be imagined in part, from the propensity which has been usually exercised by Romish dignitaries when in the discharge of civil affairs. It may be imagined how this pit of the Pope would feel, while engaged in this business of closing up a war between a Catholic and a Protestant nation. His feelings, of course, are all on the side of Mexico; for there Romanism is carried out in its purity, and bishop Hughes would like to see a similar state of things in his own archiepiscopal see. A fine subject truly to settle our difficulties; and had he been permitted the privilege of participating in the matter, Mexico, no doubt, would have fared much better than she did.

But this is not the point to which our thoughts were directed in commencing this notice; we wished simply to direct attention to the fact, that Romish priests do, and are, exerting an influence over our government, which all the Protestant sects in the country cannot. And why is this?—Not because our government is particularly in love with Romanism. There is another reason for it; and that reason is found in the peculiar organization of the Romish church; where the priests think, act for, and direct the people. A man like bishop Hughes, speaks for his whole diocese, and hence the importance that attaches to his name, and this is the reason why the government of the United States is so obsequious to him and other Romish bishops. There is danger in this influence—not immediately—but should Popery stand fifty years longer, which we very much doubt, it will have acquired an influence in this country which may seriously threaten our republican institutions. An influx of three hundred thousand Roman Catholics annually, from the most down-trodden countries in Papal Europe, where the principles of liberty are not understood, taken in connection with the facts that Popery is the sworn enemy of republican freedom, and the influence which the Romish bishops in this country have already succeeded in acquiring over our rulers, are sufficient causes to awaken the Protestant community to a sense of the danger which awaits them.

The Calendar of this city, has been changed from the folio to the quarto form, and is now printed on eight pages. The size of the paper is somewhat reduced by this transformation; it now contains less matter than the Secretary, but is large enough to answer all practical purposes relating to the diocese of Connecticut. We are pleased to find that the Calendar has dropped that Fosey tone which characterized it a few years ago, and that it now deals with Popery as with an open foe. The name of Rev. A. Jackson, appears as its editor. Published by Samuel Hanner & Co., at two dollars a year in advance, or two dollars and fifty cents if payment is delayed six months.

The name of the Rev. Wm. W. Patton, is announced as corresponding editor of the Religious Herald for the year ensuing. Mr. Patton furnishes editorials over the signature of a \*. The Herald is the Congregational organ of this State; D. B. Mosley, publisher.

Friday last, being the first Friday in the year, was observed by the South Baptist, and by the Congregational churches of this city, as a day of fasting and prayer, for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and a revival of the work of grace in our midst. Wednesday of the present week was observed by the North Baptist ch. for the same object.

## Brethren will you look at this matter?

At what matter? Why this annual *overhauling* of Pastors. And what of it? Sure enough, what of it? but discord, division, and every evil work. Can you mention a single benefit, that ever resulted from it? Why I have thought that it was calculated to keep the Pastor from becoming independent, and not attending to his duties. Beautiful idea! You mean that it supplies the place of the Slave-driver’s lash. Excellent motive this, to bring bear upon a servant of God, in the gospel field. Brethren what do you think of a hireling minister? O, it is to be endured. And yet do you not compel us to be hirelings? Employed by the year, the contract to be annually renewed.

But let us go up to that *Annual Meeting*. What a general turn-out. Why here are brethren that we have not seen at a business meeting for twelve months; and some that we have not seen at a Covenanted Conference meeting, and but seldom on the Sabbath.

But now they are invited to use their talents in criticising their Pastor. They have been called together for this especial purpose; and if they cannot find some fault, their *talent must be*.

I imagine that a verbatim report of the *sayings* of some of these gatherings, would be a literary and religious curiosity of no ordinary kind. Too sound, too loose; too plain, too fearful; too pointed, too general; too long, too short; too proud, too careless; and altogether—don’t visit enough. But I forbear. The result of the meeting is, that many who had felt entirely satisfied with their Pastor, begin to feel quite uneasy, and to conclude that there had better be a change.

But a vote is taken; and there that role—one in favor of the Pastor’s remaining. And now the committee report to the Pastor, who has been waiting something like a man in the prisoner’s box, the verdict of a jury. We are happy to inform you that we are unanimous in inviting you to remain with us another year. (Of course, no one voted against it.) He is then conducted into the presence of his employers, and with entire uncertainty expresses the pleasure he feels, in learning that his imperfect labors have given such universal satisfaction.

But it is not long before extra officious brethren begin to express to him their grief, that so many of the church should not be entirely satisfied with his labors. And some good brother, more sensitive than his fellows, kindly remarks that he *does not* see how, under the circumstances, he can preach at all. Somewhat surprised, (if his experience has been limited) he inquires of the chairman of the Committee in regard to the *unanimous* vote of the annual meeting.

But I drop the curtain, and leave developments with those that know, and *suffer* them. But I propose, with leave of the Editor, to say something hereafter about the principles involved in the annual settlement of Pastors.

In several of the churches in New Jersey, revivals are in progress. The Christian Chronicle learns from Canton that “some twenty-five within a few days indulge a hope in Christ, in the pardon of their sins and the conversion of their souls.” About half that number have already been baptized on profession of their faith. The good work is going on vigorously in the churches at Cohansay and Greenwich.

We learn that an interesting revival of religion has been enjoyed in Rev. Oren Sikes’ congregation, at Bedford, for the last three months. The work is characterized by great stillness and solemnity, and has every week been increasing in interest and power. The church is revived; a godly number have been hopefully converted, and a still larger number are inquiring what they shall do to be saved.—*Puritan Recorder*.

The Biblical Recorder describes a late work at Ballard’s Bridge, N. C.—“The result was that 54 candidates, 48 white and 6 colored, were led down into the Chowan river, by Elder D. Etheridge, at one end of the line, and Elder W. Leary at the other end, which extended fifty yards along the beach. A very large congregation looked on with deep interest, and many an eye was bedewed with tears to behold so affecting a sight.”

From Goffstown, N. H., a correspondent of Zion’s Herald, under date of the 16th ult., writes as follows:—

**The Dead of 1850.**  
By WILLIAM ORLAND BOURNE.  
Jan 1. Gen. Rensselaer Van Rensselaer.  
3. Dr. Samuel B. Woodard, Superintendent of the Massachusetts State Lunatic Asylum.  
8. Rev. Dr. Miller, Luminist of the Princeton Theological Seminary.

12. Dr. Martin Gay, an eminent Chemist of Boston. Pens y Pen, late President of the Mexican Republic. Philip Pendleton Cooke, a poet, of Virginia. Adam Gottlob Oehlenschlaeger, the distinguished Danish Poet, scholar and lawyer.

26. Lord Jeffreys, formerly editor of the Edinburgh Review, scholar, jurist and late Member of the House of Commons.

Feb. 28. Rev. Edward Bickersteth, an eminent divine and author of England.

March 3. Peter Brant John, High Chief of the Mohawk Nation.

11. John Burdell, an eminent dentist and reformer of New York. Sir William Allen of Scotland. Lord Aylmer, formerly Governor of Canada.

24. Hon. Samuel Armstrong, late Lieutenant Governor and acting Governor of Massachusetts.

28. Hon. G. C. Brandon, late Governor of Mississippi.

30. John Caldwell Calhoun, U. S. Senator from South Carolina, at Washington, D. C.

April 13. Rev. Adoniram Judson, D. D., Missionary to India, an eminent oriental scholar, on shipboard.

17. James Thom, sculptor of New York.

18. Rev. Wm. Cogswell, D. D. of New Hampshire.

23. Miss Jane Porter, authoress of England.

Rev. John Newland Maffit, at Mobile.

29. Senator Ellmore, from South Carolina, successor to John C. Calhoun, at Washington.

June 21. Matthew L. Davis, a celebrated political writer of New York. Jacob Hays, High Constable of New York.

July 1. Hon. Sergeant S. Prentiss, of Mississippi.

2. Sir Robert Peel, late Premier of England.

8. Duke of Cambridge, England.

9. ZACHARY TAYLOR, President of the United States, at Washington, D. C.

15. Augustus Neander, Scholar, Historian and Professor of Theology at Berlin, Premier.

19. Margaret Fuller, Countess Ossoli, an accomplished and profound writer and scholar, by shipwreck at Fire Island.

25. Hon. Daniel P. King, of Massachusetts.

August 3. Commodore Jones, celebrated for the battle of the Wasp and Frolic, October 18, 1812.

26. Louis Philippe, Ex-King of France, at Claremont, Surrey Co., England.

30. John Inman, Editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Nov. 17. Hon. Richard D. Speight, late Governor of North Carolina.

19. Col. R. M. Johnson, at Frankfort, Ky., Vice President of the United States, 1837-1841.

20. Hon. Garret D. Wall, late U. S. Senator from New Jersey.

30. Rev. Sereno E. Dwight, D. D. former President of Hamilton College, at Philadelphia.

## Revivals.

We learn from a private letter that a widespread work of grace has been in progress at Lawrence, Mass., this fall. About 100 have been received on probation.—*Zion’s Herald*.

Rev. Morgan Edwards, describing a work at Hudson, Mich., in the *Christian Herald*, says:—

“A number of precious souls have been ‘born of God.’ Between 20 and 30 were yesterday baptized, the first baptism they have witnessed since the church has been organized.”

KENTUCKY.—The *Banner* contains notices of revivals at South Benson, 22 added; Gainesville, 28 added; Mill Grove, 23; and Bethel, 14 received for baptism.

The *New York Recorder* has intelligence from Peck Mills, N. Y., of a pleasing work of grace:—

“Meeting have been held of evenings for some time, and the Lord has appeared in his majesty. Christians have prayed and labored, and sinners have wept and begged for mercy, and salvation has flowed freely. The church has been greatly revived, and some fifteen have been converted, and many more are anxious, and they hope and trust the work will roll on.”

Rev. A. Broadbush writes to the Religious Herald, that at Upper King and Queen, Va., he has lately baptized 83 candidates, and Rev. H. W. Montague 13, making 96 in all.

In Canton, Ill., Rev. Jacob Knapp has been laboring with great success. Over 100 persons have been baptized since the commencement of the revival.

Independent. ROBERT COCHRAN, Pastor.”

gatational Church in Morgan, Ashtabula co., O., writes as follows, under date of Dec. 23, 1850.

“The friends of Zion will be rejoiced to hear the glad tidings of a precious work of grace now in progress in this place. At our Fall meeting, the pastors and churches of Grand River Association considering the long protracted dearth of revivals, and the alarming fact that almost an entire generation of the children of the church had grown up on this Reserve unconverted, unanimously resolved upon the use of extraordinary means for a revival of religion, and cordially invited Bro. John T. Avery to our aid.

The first of this series of meetings of six Sabbath have just closed with the happiest results.

The presence of the Holy Spirit has been with us of a truth, melting the hearts and transforming the character of the pieties of the entire church, and of many of other denominations, who have heartily participated in the work. Scores have been converted from the world of all ages and classes. From fifteen to twenty family altars have been erected. From the character of preaching and the present spirit of the converts, we fondly expect they will always revere ‘the higher law,’ the powers that be” to the contrary notwithstanding.

The work at this stage has by no means abated here, and from many tokens accompanying the Macedonian cry, we trust it will spread into the surrounding region; for which we ask the prayers of all the friends of God and revival.

Your fellow laborer in Christ.

Mixed Communion

The editor of the *Western Watchman* makes the following reply to a correspondent who asks the question:—What would be the best course to pursue with ministers who practice mixed communion?

In reply we say, that no sound, consistent Baptist practice ‘mixed communion’—that is, administer the Lord’s supper to unbaptized professors.—By so doing they mix the church and the world together, for other religious sects have vague, imperfect, and even false notions of the meaning and use of the Lord’s Supper but those who have been ‘pricked in the heart’—had ‘gladly received the word,’ been ‘baptized,’ and ‘added’ to the church. (See Acts ii. 42.)

The Lord’s Supper is not a pledge of Christian fellowship, but a union to Christ. (See 1 Cor. x. 16.) As to the question of our correspondent, ‘What would be the best course to be pursued with such ministers?’ It is not so easily answered.

We should recommend a moderate and prudent course to convince such brethren of the error. If they persist in it, seem obstinate, self-willed, and resolved to have their own way, regardless of the Scriptures as understood by the Baptist denomination, and of the feelings of their brethren, they become transgressors, and must be dealt with accordingly.

The law of the Lord recorded in Romans, chap. xvi. 17, 18, is,

“Mark them which cause divisions and offences contrary to the doctrine which ye have learned, and avoid them.”

For they are such, serve not our Lord Jesus Christ, but their own belly, [that is, are selfish, and by good words and fair speeches decieve the hearts of the simple.]

If such men will not submit to wholesome doctrine, they must be avoided, that is excluded. No minister should adopt a course contrary to the established usages of the church, when those usages by common consent are founded on the Scriptures; at least without consulting the brotherhood.

J. M. F.

Comparative Statement of Receipts.

The following table shows, in the first column, the whole amount contributed in the States named during the financial year ending March 31st 1850; and in the second column, the amount contributed in the States, respectively, during the eight months ending with November, 1850.

Maine,	4,506.87	1,738.37
New Hampshire,	1,856.92	671.34
Vermont,	1,452.36	1,511.94
Massachusetts,	53,316.48	11,796.37
Rhode Island,	4,671.18	1,144.70
Connecticut,	5,602.06	3,728.58
New York,	25,908.06	7,055.60
Pennsylvania,	6,340.13	3,290.13
Delaware,	600.13	142.00
Ohio,	5,740.82	2,493.70
Indiana,	520.52	298.16
Illinois,	1,032.64	683.15
Michigan,	589.95	811.50
Wisconsin,		184.08
Iowa,	70.35	29.05
California,		5.55
Miscellaneous,	1,069.32	1,432.71
	\$86,853.00	\$90,783.44

This comparison shows an increase of about eight per cent, over the receipts of the corresponding months of last year. But it will not be forgotten that the amount proposed to be raised the present year, requires an interest of nearly twenty five per cent, on the contributions of the last year. The balance remaining to be provided in the last four months, is so large as to require the most strenuous effort on the part

# CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

Ministers and Churches.  
Understand that the Rev. G. W. Hervey, of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the church in Upper Middletown, Bro. H. He has joined the pulpit of the Upper Middletown some three months past; we hope the formed may prove a lasting one.

Starkweather was ordained to the work on the 23d ult., at Bethany N. Y.

Lawson White, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been called from the Union Baptist church, to become their pastor.

Samuel Porter, of Lowell, has received a call to the Baptist church in Pittsfield, to become

James Reed, of Castile N. Y., has been to resign the pastorate of the Baptists; that place on account of ill health, and an agency for the American and Foreign Society, in the hope that travelling will improve his health. He has been settled in Castile since his ordination, baptizing six hundred converts. The reason on the occasion of his resignation resembled that in Ephesus, when Paul of his brethren?

Bennett, has become pastor of the Baptist church in Pike, Wyoming co. N. Y.

ewis Atkinson, formerly a Methodist, was ordained at Brimfield, Peoria county, 3d. Sermon by Rev. H. G. Weston.

John Stevens has been appointed General Secretary of the Missionary Union in the Cincinnati, embracing Ohio, Indiana, and Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Stevens is widely known as a man of the gospel.

EALAND.—Alzaydy has the gospel ob-  
ject a root in this land of cannibals, that a  
new evangelical periodical is established, a  
Tract Society is sustained, and many of  
books on practical divinity are circulated.  
of philanthropy triumphs.

second Baptist church in Richmond, Va., is the year free from debt. The Herald of the sun of eight thousand five hundred has been raised, in valid subscriptions, to the indebtedness of the church, and to the necessary repairs on the house.

side of Rev. Dr. Todd's church, Pittsfield was destroyed by fire last Sabbath morning. Morgan was also destroyed. The fire took a pipe. Insured for \$5,000. There is at this season of the year of setting fire to warmed by stoves, by building a large ear in the morning, and then leaving it for an hour or so, as is frequently the case.

UNION.—The next lecture before the Arts' Union, will be delivered to-morrow, evening, by Hon. I. W. Stuart, at the Subject—Nathan Hale, the martyr Connecticut. Tickets to be had at the same, and at the door.

amer Crescent City arrived at New York Tuesday last, with 400 passengers and 100 in gold dust, and a large amount in the passengers. She left Chagres, Dec. 27. It appears that of the 200,000 dollars from the specie train on the Isthmus, \$100 had been recovered. The train was even miles out of Panama, by fifteen armed to the teeth, and robbed; three steers were killed in the affray. Assisted obtained at Panama, and the money recovered of the robbers were taken, one of bodily wounded.

GIVING IN CALIFORNIA.—The Alta California December 1, in speaking of the observance of Thanksgiving in San Francisco, November 27.—Yesterday was observed as a day giving, in accordance with Gov. Burnham. The day was as pleasant as could be expected. Most of the religious societies divine worship at the Baptist chapel, sermon appropriate to the occasion, was by Rev. D. Boring. Rev. Mr. Wheeler in the services. There were many reunions among the natives of New and early scenes were recounted, and remembered. It appears to us that the closed earlier in the day than usual, business was transacted than upon

Altogether the day bore a striking resemblance to the well-remembered Thanksgivings in the States."

From California.

From Georgia, from Chagres, arrived at Monday afternoon, with California 1. She brought 555 passengers, the 2, and \$213,000 in gold dust. The Chagres December 26, with 924 passengers of whom were transferred at Havana, for New Orleans. The steamer Orizaba from San Francisco, Dec. 26, passengers and \$20,000 in gold on \$1,000,000 in the hands of passengers and \$300,000 in dust, and \$1,000,000 of passengers.

Thomas J. and Daniel H. Ferguson, of Danbury, Ct., passed through Sacramento since, on their way to New York, and valued at \$150,000, all obtained by a sum on two claims on the Yerba Alta California thinks this statement.

It had nearly ceased at Sacramento.

Americans were killed by the Indians of Mokelumne Hill, in a fight which

It is thought that as many of the killed.

Aspinwall's specie train was robbed of two hundred thousand dollars.

Alberto Times states, on the authority of undoubted veracity, who has been from the upper Sacramento, that Capt. Frearner started out on a afternoon, and during the night slow and brought the skin home.

Transcript gives a melancholy

state of the crew of the bark Abe

Baker, of Yarmouth, Me., which was then lying at the leves of Sacramento. She was commanded by Capt. Timothy Pratt, whose family were on board with him. Capt. Pratt died a short time before the arrival of the bark at San Francisco. Augustus Pratt, his son, who had been acting as mate then took charge of the vessel, and brought her up to Sacramento, where he died of cholera, on the 30th of October. One hour afterwards his brother Enos died. On the 1st of November his brother William died of the same disease. On the 3d, a Dutch boy belonging to the ship, died; and on the 5th, Mrs. Jane Pratt, wife of Capt. Timothy Pratt, died, leaving a little boy nine years of age, who has been kindly taken care of, and will be sent back to the States at an early opportunity. Others were taken sick on board the bark, and sent to the hospital, until she was entirely deserted. The vessel had fallen into the hands of the Potlic administrator.

The news from the Sandwich Islands, which we find in the Alta California, is of the most gratifying character in regard to the success of the whalers. The harbors of Honolulu and Lahaina were well filled with whale ships from their summer cruise in the Northern seas. Most of them were full, or had taken an unusual amount of oil during the season. Vessels are reported but 14 months from home, and with but a six months voyage to the whaling ground, with 2,700; 2,800; 2,900; 3,200 barrels of oil, and bone in proportion; and three ships 15 months out, with 3,200; 2,930; and 2,400 respectively. But the most successful are the Vesper, 13 months, with 2,700 and 320 sperm; the Huntsville, 11 months, with 3,500 whale, and the Hamblin with 25 sperm and 3,500 whale. "Such luck," says the Honolulu Friend, "has never before attended the fleet.

WE DO NOT DESIRE TO PRONOUNCE THIS A PHILOSOPHICAL AND VALUABLE COMPEND OF THE GRAMMAR OF OUR LANGUAGE, BUT WE FEAR IT ABOUNDS TOO MUCH IN METAPHYSICAL TERMS AND DISTINCTIONS, TO MEET WITH GENERAL ACCEPTANCE. IT WILL BE VALUABLE TO STUDENTS SOMEWHAT ADVANCED, BUT BEGINNERS WILL NOT BE ABLE TO DO MUCH WITH IT.

FOR SALE BY E. HUNT, 6 ASYLUM ST.

THE CHILD'S FIRST HISTORY OF ROME. BY E. M. SEWELL, AUTHOR OF "ANY HERBERT," &C. &C. D. APPLETION & CO. NEW YORK.

THIS LITTLE WORK PRESENTS THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF ROMAN HISTORY IN A VERY AUTHENTIC AND PERIODIC MANNER. THE STYLE IS EXCEDEDLY NEAT, AND EVERYWAY ADAPTED TO THE UNDERSTANDING OF CHILDREN. WE SHOULD BE GLAD TO SEE THIS WORK INTRODUCED INTO EVERY SCHOOL IN CONNECTICUT.

FOR SALE BY E. HUNT, 6 ASYLUM ST.

A CONCISE PRACTICAL GRAMMAR OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, WITH EXERCISES IN ANALYSIS AND PARSING. BY J. T. CHAMPLIN, PROFESSOR IN WATERVILLE COLLEGE. D. APPLETION & CO. NEW YORK.

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FOR SALE BY BROWN & PARSONS.

THE BROKEN BUD; OR REMINISCENCES OF A BEREAVED MOTHER. NEW YORK: CARTER & BROTHERS. 1851.

THIS TRIBUTE OF A MOTHER TO THE MEMORY OF A DARLING CHILD, WILL BE PRIZED NOT ONLY FOR THE TOUCHING NARRATIVE OF WHICH IT MAINLY CONSISTS, BUT ALSO ON ACCOUNT OF THE CHOICE COLLECTION OF POEMS, AND OTHER LITERATURE APPROPRIATE TO SUCH A BEREAVEMENT, FROM THE PENS OF SUCH WRITERS AS MRS. HEMANS, MRS. SIGOURNEY, FANNY FORESTER, MISS GOLD, LONGFELLOW, &c. &c. IT IS DONE UP IN A VERY TASTEFUL MANNER.

FOR SALE BY E. HUNT.

HENRY LANGDON. A TALE. BY MRS. LOUISA PAYSON HOPKINS, AUTHOR OF "THE PASTOR'S DAUGHTER," &c. SIXTH EDITION. E. HUNT, HARFORD.

A VERY USEFUL AND INSTRUCTIVE LITTLE BOOK. THE AUTHOR MAKES THE ATTEMPT TO STATE SOME OF THE MOST DIFFICULT POINTS OF THE CHRISTIAN SYSTEM IN A FORM TO BE COMPREHENDED, AND WE THINK SHE HAS SUCCEEDED. THE MANNER IN WHICH MRS. LANGDON IS MADE TO EXPLAIN TO HER SON THE FOUNDATION OF RESPONSIBILITY, THE NATURE OF CONSCIOUSNESS, AND OTHER KINDRED MATTERS IS VERY INTERESTING. WE REGARD THE BOOK AS EXCEEDINGLY VALUABLE.

FOR SALE BY E. HUNT.

THE WILD HOG AGATA.—IT BECOMES OUR PAINFUL DUTY, AS CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON SWINE FOR HAMMOND COUNTY, TO ANNOUNCE THE DEATH OF THE WILD HOG RECENTLY TAKEN IN LONDONGATE. HE DIED OF HIS WOUNDS, AND THE FATIGUE CONSEQUENT UPON HIS LONG RACE. HE WILL BE EXHIBITED TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW, IN THE BUILDING IN THE REAR OF THE REPUBLICAN OFFICE, ON MARKET STREET. WE HAVE NO DOUBT THAT THE HOG HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO TOWN, AND WE PRESUME WILL BE PLACED ON EXHIBITION.

WE UNDERSTAND THAT THE BREED OF WHICH HE IS THE ONLY REPRESENTATIVE, IN THESE LATITUDES, IS THE ONE WHICH WAS FORMERLY OFFERED FOR SACRIFICES IN THE ANCIENT CITY OF IXIMAYA, IN CENTRAL AMERICA, AND THAT THIS HOG IS THE IDENTICAL ONE ON WHICH THE AZTEC CHILDREN RAN AWAY, TO GRENADA, whence THEY WERE BROUGHT TO THIS COUNTRY. THE HOG HAS BEEN COMPLETELY NONPLUSED AND VANQUISHED AT ONCE.—PROV. MIRROR.

EXCITEMENT IN WISCONSIN.—THE RECENT SEIZURES OF LANDS, AND TAXES IMPOSED UPON THE GOVERNMENT LANDS IN NORTHERN WISCONSIN, BY THE S. MARSHAL, HAVE CREATED GREAT EXCITEMENT, AND ARE THE RESIDENCE OF THAT REGION. MEETINGS HAVE BEEN HELD AT OSHKOSH, BY THE HUMBERMEN, AT WHICH THEY RESOLVED THAT, "WITH EACH OTHER, THEY WOULD USE ALL HONORABLE MEANS OF RESISTING A REPEAL OF A SIMILAR TRANSACTION."

THE REPORTS OF THE U. S. ARMY FOR THE LAST FISCAL YEAR SHOW THAT IN SPRINGFIELD, THERE HAVE BEEN 15,151 PERCUSSION MUSKETS MANUFACTURED, 2,000 CAVALRY MUSKETS; AND 50,134 FLINT LOCKS ALTERED TO PERCUSSION. AT HARPER'S FERRY, 9,600 PERCUSSION MUSKETS HAVE BEEN MANUFACTURED, 2,670 RIFLES; AND 18,836 FLINT LOCKS ALTERED TO PERCUSSION.

THE ARTKRIGHTS, COTTON MILLS OWNERS, ARE SAID TO BE THE WEALTHIEST FAMILY IN ENGLAND. THE HEAD OF THE HOUSE DIED A LITTLE TIME AGO, AND THE PERSONAL PROPERTY EXCHANGED FOR THE NARROW ACCOMMODATIONS OF THE COFFEE WAS SWORN TO BE OVER FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.—\$25,000.

THE SNOW STORM OF DECEMBER 24 IS ACKNOWLEDGED EVERY WHERE TO BE THE GREATEST WHICH HAS BEEN EXPERIENCED LATELY. THE ST. JOHN NEW BRUNSWICK STATES THAT IT WAS THE HEAVIEST STORM WHICH HAD BEEN EXPERIENCED IN THE PROVINCE FOR SEVERAL YEARS. IT ALMOST PUT A STOP TO THE TRAVELING IN EVERY DIRECTION, AND IN SOME PARTS OF THE COUNTRY IT WAS SIX AND EIGHT FEET DEEP.

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# CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

## Rev. Dr. Bethune's Speech.

We are enabled to present to our readers a very full report of the speech made by Rev. Dr. Bethune, at the dinner of the New England Society, in this city, on Monday evening. The Dr. was called out by the Chair to reply to the following toast:

HOSPITABLE HOLLANDERS—Their generous aid to the fathers of New England commands the everlasting gratitude of their sons.

As the hour was late, and several gentlemen were to speak after him, he was necessarily much restricted in his remarks, but the audience marked their appreciation of his address, by good-humored applause at the badinage in the opening sentences, and by earnest attention, interrupted by enthusiastic cheers, as he proceeded; at the close, the assembly rose to their feet and continued cheering for some time. He began with some playful reproaches, that soon put him and the company upon pleasant terms.

Mr. President, said the Dr., I have a profound respect for the memory of the Pilgrim Fathers of New England, and for this association of their late posterity, so far as they imitate the virtues of those Fathers; but it has been my sole experience rarely to make a compact with a Yankee, by which I have not been taken in. And, gentlemen, (for, Mr. President, I am addressing myself to the company,) such is the case now. When I came this evening, by invitation of your committee, to join your festival, your President showed me a toast, but a little way down the list, to which he asked me to respond in a few words. Yielding as in duty bound, my private choice to constituted authority, I consented, thinking that, immediately after good dinner, you would be good-natured enough to receive the few words I might find to say—and now he calls me up after all the stupendous and eloquent things which have been said and heard during the last two hours! Gentlemen, it is a Yankee trick! and, I must say, you have done well in putting him at the head of your Society of New Englanders, for I now think, that it would be difficult to find a more thorough type and incarnation of Yankeeism than he. He reminds me of a character once given to a staid Connecticut deacon by one of his cautious neighbors: "He is a very good sort of a man God-ward,—but a man-ward he is a little kind of twisted."

Mr. President, you had scarcely a right to assign me the duty of answering this toast. I am neither a New Englander nor a Hollander; but a sort of hybrid—genetically a Scotchman, or rather a Scotchman's bairn, and only ecclesiastically Dutch. But I am ashamed of neither my descent nor my station; for I consider it no small blessing to be at once a Scotchman's bairn and a Dutch Domine. Indeed, Sir, it is not the least benefit attending such occasions as this, that it brings together, as your guests, honored representatives of the different Societies comprising the several races which make up this great, prosperous American people—the Britons, the Irish, the French, the Germans, the Hollanders, the Scandinavian—*ubique gentium*. For,

in other sections of warmer climates, less favorable circumstances, and above all, of education, wanting in many qualities, the moral training enjoyed by the New Englander, we may expect to see the impulses of a hasty, hot temperament breaking forth in loud, angry threatenings; but the inhabitants of the colder North, the men taught from their youth the calm caution, and far-reaching calculation bequeathed to them by the men and women of Plymouth Rock, should never be carried about with every wind of frantic excitement or exaggerated passion. Treason everywhere is dangerous, aye, infamous—but in New England doubly so; for if treason and disunion are rampant and paramount in New England, GOOD NIGHT TO LIBERTY!

(Here the assembly broke out into such protracted cheers, that it was sometime before the Dr. could go on. Resuming, he said,)—Mr. President, where in the New Englander now? not alone in New England, but here, everywhere throughout these States. Take away the bond of our Union, and the wars which must inevitably follow will be fraternal, Cain-like. Our friendships will be drowned in blood; our commerce will go down, with its rich freight of blessings for all nations; and our new harmonious system of free principles be resolved into a blind, bloody chaos. But this cannot, shall not be. Already in the sentiments of this meeting, in the voices which have come to us from every quarter of the compass, we have the prophetic oracles of safety. I have spoken too long. Mr. President, and must end my remarks—but let it be in the words of that one true Book, which your Fathers brought with them in the May Flower, as their best treasure:—"Out of the South cometh the whirlwind;" "FAIR WEATH-ER COMETH OUT OF THE NORTH."

A GREAT RIVER FROM A VERY SMALL RILL.—A Welch clergyman once asked a little girl for the text of his last sermon. The child gave no answer—she only wept. He ascertained that she had no Bible in which to look for the text. And this led him to inquire whether her parents and neighbors had a Bible; and this led to that meeting in London in 1804, of a few devoted Christians, to devise means to supply the poor in Wales with the Bible, the grand issue of which was the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society—a society which has already distributed 15,000,000 copies of the Bible, its issues now reaching nearly a million and a half annually. And this in turn led to the formation of the American Bible Society, and to the whole beautiful cluster of sister institutions throughout the world, which are so many trees of life, scattering the golden fruits of immortality among all the nations of the earth. This mighty river, so deep, so broad, so far reaching in its many branches, we may trace back to the tears of that little girl. 'Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth!'—Read's Hand of God in History.

have been the benefits derived from the English Constitution, this Union of Sovereign States was not one of them.

Where, Mr. President, was the birth-place of modern liberty? Its cradle was rocked by the ocean that rolled its billows upon the marshy coast of the Low Countries. Unconquered and determined not to be conquered, yet driven by the superior tactics of Rome from the higher grounds towards the forest of Ardennes, the ancestors of these Hollanders had planted themselves upon the little muddy islands that rose like Oases amidst the desert of waters. There with patient despatch industry, they, even as far back as near the beginning of Christianity, built separate cities upon piles, and threw up around them their dykes, each year making fresh encroachments upon the angry sea. Their cities were independent and sovereign; but a wise Providence taught them for themselves, and for us, the necessity and advantage of Union.—Legions for offence and defence against their various enemies, were formed among them at very early periods, many centuries before the Union of Utrecht, when the system was brought to a head, and before the union of the Swiss Cantons; and to this policy is to be attributed their remarkable successes in commerce and in patriotic war. Without it, they could never have risen to greatness, but must have remained dwarfed, conflicting and subjugated. The grand idea of our Union, the greatest blessing of God's providence to us, next after religion and the English language, was taken from Holland; and from the large share which New England minds had in the construction of our State and National system, we can see the reason of Providence in sending the Pilgrim Fathers to Holland, for such a term of years before they set sail to found a free State in a new land. It was a loyal honest adherence to such a national compact, which enabled these now prosperous states to achieve their national and several independence. None were then more faithful in adherence to this principle of the compact than the New England sons of the Pilgrim Fathers. To this same principle these United Sovereign States owe their subsequent march to that prosperity, in which New England has so largely shared. I call upon you, Mr. President, upon you, gentlemen, upon all New Englanders, to walk worthy of their lineage. You celebrate the virtues of your noble ancestors, prove your legitimate descent by imitating them. The great characteristic attribute of the Puritans, the founders of New England, was a stern, unwavering adherence to principle, high, self-sacrificing, God-fearing, immortal DUTY. Again, I call upon their children to live, act and endure like them.

In other sections of warmer climates, less favorable circumstances, and above all, of education, wanting in many qualities, the moral training enjoyed by the New Englander, we may expect to see the impulses of a hasty, hot temperament breaking forth in loud, angry threatenings; but the inhabitants of the colder North, the men taught from their youth the calm caution, and far-reaching calculation bequeathed to them by the men and women of Plymouth Rock, should never be carried about with every wind of frantic excitement or exaggerated passion. Treason everywhere is dangerous, aye, infamous—but in New England doubly so; for if treason and disunion are rampant and paramount in New England,

## THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

I was a wandering sheep.  
I did not love the fold;  
I did not love my Shepherd's voice,  
I would not be controlled.

I was a wayward child,  
I did not love my home,  
I did not love my father's voice,  
I loved afar to roam.

The shepherd sought his sheep,  
The father sought his child;

They followed me o'er vale and hill,  
O'er deserts waste and wild.

They found me nigh to death,  
Famish'd, and faint, and lone:

They bound me with the bands of love,  
They saved the wandering one!

They spoke in tender love,  
They raised my drooping head;

They gently closed my bleeding wounds,  
My fainting soul they fed.

They washed my filth away,

They made me clean and fair;

They brought me to my home in peace,—

The long sought wanderer!

Jesus my shepherd is:

'Twas he that loved my soul;

'Twas he that washed me in his blood;

'Twas he that made me whole.

'Twas he that sought the lost,

That found the wandering sheep,

'Twas he that brought me to the fold,—

'Tis he that still doth keep.

I was a wandering sheep,  
I would not be control'd;

But now I love my shepherd's voice,—

I love, I love the fold!

I was a wayward child,

Once prefer'd to roam,

But now I love my father's voice,—

I love, I love his home.

English Presb. Messenger.

For the Secretary.

Fable.

The teeth accused the tongue of dealing in *death's poison*; causing pain, and decay in their paternity. The tongue reddened at the charge, moved itself to reply; which one of the masticators perceiving, said, 'have you lit your torch to set afire the course of nature? our ivory walls are no security against so *unruly* a member.'

The grinders spoke of *ceasing labor* because they were few, and the eye-teeth declared they saw clearly the tongue was wild, and could never be tamed. The front teeth remarked that the tongue had been pointed against them, and but for dental aid, must have died from the effect of poison.

Children, said the tongue, I think your father must have eaten sour grapes, to give you such an edge. You must have sprung from the jaw-bone of a very stupid animal. Your allegations against me are proof of such an origin. I do not call you back-biters, for my back is out of your reach; but the cause of complaint lies still further back. I have a master, who bridles me, yea, and saddles me too, and compels me to carry *doubt*. Tell us something about him. Little is known concerning him, save that his name is *HEART*; nor do I slander him when I say he is most *unclean*. No wonder we rot.

A. G. B.

## Humbugs among Farmers.

Our most skillful farmers are often annoyed with bugs of various kinds. The squash bug, the striped bug, and the rose bug are committing their annual depredations on the choice products of the field and garden.—Much loss is occasioned by the summer visits of these small samples of the works of Creation and Providence, and there seems to be no patent mode provided to exterminate or to avoid these fellow creatures of earth.

But the bug that does us more harm than any, is the *Hum Bug*. This little fellow is often taken out of nothing, and Noah felt under no more obligation to take him into the ark than to take in fish, or any of the amphibious animals that needed no protection against a forty days flood.

The *Hum Bug* often springs up, like Jonah's gourd, in a single night, and in night often takes to the no small wonderment of those who were ignorant of his origin. The space he occupied was large and brilliant, and consequently his sudden disappearance occasions the greater void.

*Hum Bugs* are of various orders and classes, as some know who are not versed in botany. But the most destructive are those that come up in a night, and give no time to examine the proboscis, feelers, and antennæ. This cannot, shall not be. Already in the sentiments of this meeting, in the voices which have come to us from every quarter of the compass, we have the prophetic oracles of safety. I have spoken too long. Mr. President, and must end my remarks—but let it be in the words of that one true Book, which your Fathers brought with them in the May Flower, as their best treasure:—"Out of the South cometh the whirlwind;" "FAIR WEATH-ER COMETH OUT OF THE NORTH."

A GREAT RIVER FROM A VERY SMALL RILL.—A Welch clergyman once asked a little girl for the text of his last sermon. The child gave no answer—she only wept. He ascertained that she had no Bible in which to look for the text. And this led him to inquire whether her parents and neighbors had a Bible; and this led to that meeting in London in 1804, of a few devoted Christians, to devise means to supply the poor in Wales with the Bible, the grand issue of which was the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society—a society which has already distributed 15,000,000 copies of the Bible, its issues now reaching nearly a million and a half annually. And this in turn led to the formation of the American Bible Society, and to the whole beautiful cluster of sister institutions throughout the world, which are so many trees of life, scattering the golden fruits of immortality among all the nations of the earth. This mighty river, so deep, so broad, so far reaching in its many branches, we may trace back to the tears of that little girl. 'Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth!'—Read's Hand of God in History.

Patent bee hives make their appearance every few years, and the honey is to be taken away without loss to the bees. They are to live through the winter by sucking their fingers.

Chambers also have been extolled where bees will never want to swarm, and where the owner has nothing to do but to cut off the comb full of honey.

Silk culture has flourished greatly, in the books, and we have been told that we can

save twenty millions each year by making our own silk, rather than to import—but then it is to cost sixty millions worth of labor to do it.

But the *Morus Multicanus* is the next to come to our aid. This tree will grow so fast that it may be taken up every fall, put into the cellar, and then set out again in the spring and the roots never mind it—they are transplanted while they are asleep.

The Rohan potato next comes, to yield us a thousand bushels per acre, and the seed potatoes can be purchased for twenty five cts. each, in case there are not two bidders for the same article.

Trees corn comes next, and for a few shillings farmers are told that they need be at no more expense in growing tree corn than in growing forest trees.

Chinese poultry must be treated kindly—at least the subject must—for it is yet a mooted question whether a fowl of ten lbs. can be kept at as little cost as one of three.

Farming-by-the-Book, should be named in this connection; and why should not this subject be written upon as well as other *How to* stories ever offered in this market for *Wood or Coal*; all having the want of a *stove* that is *a stove*; particularly as regards baking, and it is with the greatest complaisance that we offer this *EUREKA*, with its ventilation, reducing the heat of the oven, and making it only to be tried to supersede all others now in use. In getting up these stoves nothing has been spared either in materials or workmanship to make them perfect. Being made of entire double plates, very heavy, and having a free admission of air next the fire places. They will stand the heat of two common stoves.

Hundreds of references guaranteeing the above statement can be given from persons now using them in this vicinity.

*NEW ERA, ATWOODS EMPIRE, EMPIRE STATE.*

and other Cook stoves for sale cheap.

Also a complete assortment of Parlor Stoves for *Wood or Coal* of the newest and most approved patterns, at Wholesale or Retail price.

No 273 and 275 Phelps' Block, North Main.

R. K. VAN NESS.

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ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED in 1819, for the purpose of insuring against loss and damage by fire only, Capital \$250,000, secured and vested in the best possible manner; offer to take risks on terms as favorable as any. The business of the company is principally confined to the State of Connecticut, and therefore so detached that it is not exposed to great losses by sweeping fires. The Office of the company is kept in their new building, next west of Treat's Exchange Coffee House, State street, where constant attendance is given for the accommodation of the public.

The Directors of the company are:—

Thomas K. Brace, Miles A. Tullie,

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Hartford, April, 1850.

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Read the following from

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12, 1849.

MESSRS. SANDS—Gentlemen: I take the liberty of communicating facts in relation to the beneficial effects of your *Sarsaparilla*. My wife was afflicted with inflammation and soreness of the stomach of the worst character, and after much suffering she had constant headache, and last spring was attacked with inflammatory rheumatism. The best medical aid we could obtain afforded only momentary relief; and while in this situation, she heard of the many remarkable cures effected by the use of *Sands' Sarsaparilla*, and commenced its use, which produced instant relief, and less than six bottles entirely removed all the physical swelling and every other inflammatory symptom, rendering her fit for active life. I send you a statement in my act of justice, relating to the use of this preparation, and hope it will be of service to you.